Carolina Observer.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Subscription

For importing Grape Vine Roots from France, at a moderate price, and encouraging the introduction of that culture into the U. States.

MR. ALPHONSE LOUBAT, having considerably enlarged his Vineyard, on Long Island, where he now has, in full cultivation thirty five acres of ground, containing 72,000 Grape Vine roots; having also the peculiar advantage of being enabled to procure the best species of Roots from his Father's extensive Vineyards and Nurseries, in the districts of *Bordelais, Clerac,* and *Buzet,* departments of Gironde and Lot and Garonne, *in France,* (45° N. Lat.) proposes to the numerous friends to the cultivation of the Grape Vine in the United States, a subscription, which will be opened on the 1st of August, 1828.

Mr. A. L. will engage to furnish subscribers with their Grape Vine Roots, before the *First of March next,* and forward them free of expense, to the different cities where subscription lists shall have been opened. The roots will be three years old, and will produce considerable fruit the second year from the time of their being planted. They will be carefully classed and packed in boxes, with some of the original soil in which they have been raised, which will greatly facilitate the thriving of the roots, when transplanted.

Orders will be punctually attended to: the subscribers designating the quantities and species of the Grape Vine Roots they wish to have. They will engage to pay, for 1000 roots or more, at the rate of 12½ cents for each root; for less than 1000, at the rate of 15 cents; and 25 cents per root for less than 50. *Roots only two years old,* shall be paid for at the rate of 9 cents each, for 1000 or more; 12½ cents for less than 1000; and 18 cents for less than 50 roots.

Payment to be made on delivery of the roots.
Letters not received, unless post paid.

Subscription Lists are opened at

New York, with	Alphonse Loubat, 85 Wall street.
Boston,	E. Copeland, Jun.
Albany,	R. McMichael.
Philadelphia,	Van Amringe.
Baltimore,	Willard Rhoads.
Washington City,	Wm. Pairo.
Richmond,	Davenport Allen & Co.
Fayetteville, N. C.	Edw. J. Hale.
Charleston,	T. & T. Street & Co.
Savannah,	Hall, Shapter, & Tupper.
New Orleans,	Foster & Hutton.

Mr. A. LOUBAT's Book on the Culture of the Grape Vine, and on the making of Wine, may be found at the principal Booksellers of the U. States; and his Agents will furnish them *gratis,* to subscribers.

List of the different species of Vines.

Table Grapes, or for making strong Wine.

WHITE.
1 Alicante,
2 Robin Eyes, with big clusters; or Œil de Tour grosgrain,
3 Do Melting, *or fondant,*
4 Sweet Guillant,
5 Muscat,
6 Do Frontignan,
7 Muscadelle, from the river *Lot,*
8 Malvoisie,
9 Tokay,
10 Syrian,
11 Constantia,
12 alaga.

RED.
13 Large Muscat,
14 Malvoisie,
15 Red Foot, Pied Rouge,
16 Black Hambourg,
17 Constantia.

For Wine,

WHITE.
18 Auvergnat,
19 Blanquette,
20 Doucinelle,
21 Plan de Dame,
22 Olivette,
23 Doucette,
24 Plant de Reine,
25 Burgundy,
26 Morillon,
27 Madere,
28 Bourgelas,
29 Picardan,
30 Chalosse,
31 Panse

RED.
32 Claret,
33 Auvergnat,
34 St. Jean,
35 Jacobin,
36 Meunier,
37 Pineau,
38 Printanier,
39 Teinturier,
40 Bourgignon,
41 Bouteillant,
42 Suisse,
43 St. Antoine.

For the Table only.

WHITE.
44 Chasselas, (from Fontainebleau.)
45 Do Golden,
46 Do Cracking,
47 Do Musk,
48 Do Muscat Lezarde,
49 Do Small Berries,
50 Do from Jerusalem,
51 Do from Tura,
52 Sauvignon.

RED.
53 Chasselas,
54 Muscat Rouge,
55 Muscat Grey,
56 Damas Violet,
57 Damas of Poquet,
58 Early Magdelen.

Subscribers will have their Roots sent to the Port of Wilmington, in this State, free of expense.

For Sale,

25 Hhds. prime Molasses.
1 Box Mill and Cross Cut Saws.
JOHN HUSKE.

October 15, 1828—93-3w.

State of North Carolina.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1828.

W. L. Miller, vs. Peter McEachin. } Original Attachment.

IN this case it is *Ordered,* That the Lands attached be condemned and subjected to the payment and satisfaction of the Plaintiff's debt, and that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* for six weeks, that unless the Defendant, Peter McEachin, appear at the next Term of this Court, which will be on the fourth Monday in November next, and plead to issue, replevy or demur, judgment final by default, will be entered up against him. A true copy.

NEILL BUIE, Clerk.

August 26, 1828. 93-6w.

State of North Carolina.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1828.

Archibald McNeill, vs. Archibald Fairley. } Original Attachment.

IN this case it is *Ordered,* That the Lands attached be condemned and subjected to the payment and satisfaction of the Plaintiff's debt, and that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* for six weeks, that unless the Defendant, Archibald Fairley, appear at the next Term of this Court, which will be on the fourth Monday in November next, and plead to issue, replevy or demur, judgment final by default, will be entered up against him. A true Copy.

NEILL BUIE, Clerk.

August 26, 1828. 93-6w.

DENTISTRY.

C. LILLYBRIDGE, *Dentist,* has taken his lodgings at the Lafayette Hotel, where he will remain a few days, and would be happy to attend to any calls in the line of his profession.

Reference to Dr. Benj. Robinson or to Judge Potter.

Fayetteville, Oct. 16—93tf.

Dissolution.

THE Firm of *Deming & McLean* was dissolved on the 10th instant, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the Concern are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. John A. Matthews, who is authorized to receive payment and grant discharges.

GURDON DEMING.
HENRY McLEAN.

Fayetteville, Oct. 15, 1828. 93-3w.

Notice.

THE Subscriber will continue to do business at the Stand formerly occupied by Deming & McLean.

HENRY McLEAN.

October 15, 1828. 93-3w.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has taken the *BRICK HOUSE on Green Street,* formerly occupied by Messrs. *M. & H. McPherson,* where he will be happy to wait upon his old customers.

FOR SALE, AS ABOVE,
35 Barrels *OLD WHISKEY,* cheap for *Cash* or country produce.

GURDON DEMING.

Fayetteville, October 14, 1828. 93-2w.

The Copartnership

OF *John Lippitt & Co.,* was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 11th inst.

JEREMIAH LIPPITT.
JOHN LIPPITT.

The undersigned having received from John Lippitt, and the late firm of John Lippitt & Co., an assignment of their property in trust, requests their debtors to make immediate payment. Either of the Messrs. Lippitt, is authorised by me to attend to the settlement of the concerns of the late firm.

W. W. WILLIAMS.

October 15, 1828—93-tf.

Wanted,

A JOURNEYMAN *TAILOR,* who is a good workman. Good wages and steady employ will be given.—Apply to

JOHN C. YOPP.

Wilmington, October 7, 1828. 93-3w.

State of North Carolina.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1828.

Edward McEachin, vs. Peter McEachin. } [*In two cases.*] Original Attachment.

IN this case it is *Ordered,* That the Lands attached be condemned and subjected to the payment and satisfaction of the Plaintiff's debt, and that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* for six weeks, that unless the defendant, Peter McEachin, appear at the next term of this Court, which will be on the fourth Monday in November next, and plead to issue, replevy or demur, judgment final by default, will be entered up against him. A true copy.

NEILL BUIE, Clerk.

August 26, 1828. 93-6w.

State of North Carolina.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1828.

George Graham, vs. Peter McEachin. } Original Attachment.

IN this case it is *Ordered,* That the Lands attached be condemned and subjected to the payment and satisfaction of the Plaintiff's debt, and that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* for six weeks, that unless the Defendant, Peter McEachin, appear at the next Term of this Court, which will be on the fourth Monday in November next, and plead to issue, replevy or demur, judgment final by default, will be entered up against him. A true Copy.

NEILL BUIE, Clerk.

August 26, 1828. 93-6w.

State of North Carolina.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1828.

John R. Buie. vs. Peter McEachin. } [*In four Cases.*] Original Attachment.

IN this case it is *Ordered,* That the Lands attached be condemned and subjected to the payment and satisfaction of the Plaintiff's debt, and that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* for six weeks, that unless the Defendant, Peter McEachin, appear at the next Term of this Court, which will be on the 4th Monday in November next, and plead to issue, replevy or demur, Judgment final by default, will be entered up against him. A true copy.

NEILL BUIE, Clerk.

August 26, 1828. 93-6w.

Novel Auction Sale.—On Saturday afternoon, $12,000, in notes of the Franklin Bank of New Jersey, were offered at auction, in lots, in the Exchange sale-room, N. York. The first lot went for ten cents on a dollar, and the sale of the remainder was postponed until Tuesday.

We had at our office on Saturday, a dozen of apples which grew upon the Farm of the Rev. Mr. Cornish in Dutchess county, which exceeded in size any thing of the kind that we had ever before seen. One of them measured 15 inches in circumference, and weighed 24 ounces and a half; and the whole number approached nearly to the same size and weight. They are very handsome and finely flavoured fruit and somewhat resemble that which is called in the market here the Ox-apple.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

The next novel of Sir Walter Scott is said to be founded on certain incidents in the life of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. The scene is laid partly in Burgundy, and partly in Switzerland, and the war of Charles with the Swiss is embodied in the narrative. Three new volumes of the tales of a Grand Father are announced, bringing down the Scottish history to the rebellion in 1745.

Culture of Silk.—As the season for conveying silkworm eggs *by mail* is approaching, I beg leave to inform planters, farmers and others, that I have a very large quantity of the eggs of the best Italian silkworm, which I will distribute on the following terms, viz: To any person who will enclose to me five dollars, I will send by mail, (in which they go perfectly safe) *from five to ten thousand eggs,* with ample instructions for the management of the worms and preparing the silk for market. The quantity of eggs will be amply sufficient for a first experiment and for producing an abundant stock of eggs for future use. As the eggs cannot be sent by mail in warm weather, it is necessary that applications be made early, that I may take advantage of the cold weather to send them. Personal applications may be made to me at the office of the Baltimore Patriot, corner of North and Market streets. Persons residing in the south are particularly advised to make immediate application that they may be able to receive the eggs before the early warm weather sets in. My instructions for the management of the worms and the preparation of the silk, will contain every thing necessary or useful on the subject, as well as directions for the cultivation of the *white mulberry;* and, if desired, a quarter of an ounce of *white mulberry seed* will also accompany the eggs. The postage of the package of eggs and instructions, will not exceed treble, of a common single letter, and when the mulberry seeds are sent it will not exceed quadruple postage. Letters enclosing five dollars, as above, will be promptly attended to.

Several years experience in the cultivation of silk enables me to give all the practical information that can be desired on the subject. Last summer I raised *ten thousand worms,* and devoted great attention to them, for the purpose of testing my former opinions, and trying some new improvement that former experience had suggested. The result was the establishment to my entire satisfaction, of the opinion I have so long urged upon public attention, "*that the cultivation of silk is a very simple art, and may be introduced among our agricultural pursuits with the greatest facility.*" The trial of one of the improvements alluded to resulted most satisfactorily, and will be the means of saving a great deal of labor and attention. I have also read with attention all the late publications on the subject, among others the Manual published by Congress last winter, and availed myself of every useful hint they contain.

As to the simplicity of the art of cultivating silk, I could offer the most conclusive testimony. There is no branch of agriculture more simple; even children comprehend and practise it with the greatest facility. There is no necessity for thermometers, barometers, &c. as has been urged so authoritatively of late. The worms are a very *hardy* insect as it relates to the changes of the weather, &c. and will turn out full sized and well formed cocoons of the best silk, whether the weather be hot or cool, whether the thermometer ranges at 68° or 90°, as I have often proved. *The girls* in some parts of Connecticut attend to their silk worms in *barns,* and produce as good silk, and as much of it as those who have scientifically constructed "laboritories." With very little labor they in a few weeks make silk enough to pay for their dresses and other articles which they purchase at the stores. They generally make *sewing silk,* for which they find a ready market at all the country stores, and much of that retailed in the city of New York is made in Connecticut, and is highly esteemed. Large quantities of raw silk are also made in Connecticut, with which the ribbon, lace, and fringe manufacturers of the city of New York are in some measure supplied. *Little girls* in the western country also acquired the art of raising silk, and produced some fine specimens. I have in my possession a specimen of silk made by a young lady of South Carolina, (a first experiment,) which is superior to any of the imported article I have seen, and is said by a silk lace and fringe maker of this city, to be worth *fourteen dollars a pound.* A young lady of Baltimore, who had no previous knowledge of the silk culture, produced last summer, (1828) several large hanks of raw silk, with which the agriculturists decorated their cars, in the great civic procession in this city, on the occasion of the commencement of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. She also produced some small skeins of finished silk, of a most beautiful and rich quality. These are only a few instances of persons, before utterly ignorant of the subject, and young in years, producing silk of a superior quality with which I am acquainted. I will now give an estimate of the labour required to raise worms, from my own experience, that an idea of the profitableness of the silk culture may be obtained.

Labour of attending ten thousand silkworms, from the hatching of the eggs to the completion of the cocoons.

During the first three weeks a boy eleven years old was occupied half an hour each day, and the remaining two weeks an hour and a half each day, in gathering leaves, and during the first three weeks a female of the family was occupied three quarters of an hour each day, and the remaining two weeks an hour and a half each day, in feeding and clearing the litter from the worms. All the time occupied by the boy 31½ hours; whole time occupied by the female 36¾ hours. The produce of the ten thousand worms was 28 pounds of cocoons, worth at least 25 cents a pound. To reel these cocoons, and prepare the silk for market, in a state equal to that of the specimen said above to be worth $14 a pound, would not have occupied a female skilled in reeling over four days, and the product would then have been 2 pounds and a quarter of silk—or *thirty-one dollars and a half!*

One female and a boy can with ease attend to 100,000 worms, if they devote their whole time to them, which would yield, in finished silk, three hundred and fifteen dollars—an income, it is believed, which they could in no other way produce from their own labor in a whole year much less in a few months.

From these facts our farmers and planters, and particularly their ladies, will be able to judge whether it will be to their advantage to turn their attention to the culture of silk.

GIDEON B. SMITH.
Baltimore, Maryland.

Important Invention.—The editors of the New York Statesman have recently seen in operation in that city, a most ingenious and valuable machine for spinning flax, and hemp, invented by Dr. Bell and Mr. Dyer, two intelligent and highly respectable gentlemen from New England. The following is a description of this machine, as far as the editors have been permitted to speak of it.

"It is constructed on an entirely new principle, having no analogy to the process for the cotton, woollen, worsted, or other manufacture. The quality of the yarns produced is pronounced by competent judges, to surpass other linen yarns in as great a proportion as cotton or woollen yarns spun by the present improved machinery, are superior to those wrought by hand. The size of the thread can be varied to any extent, from that of cambric to that of the rope yarns used in the manufacture of cordage. In the degree of velocity, its operation is limited only by the quickness which the spindles and fliers are capable of supporting. The instrument now in operation produces about the same quantity of thread per spindle, fineness being equal, as the *throstle spindles* in the cotton manufacture. The whole formation of the thread from dressed flax is completed at one operation. The material laid on the machine is wound upon the spools ready for the loom, without the intervention of any assistance; the whole being effected by the rotary motion communicated from *drums.* Indeed, all the motions of the instrument are of a circular kind."

In relation to its advantages, the editors remark: "So far as our observation or knowledge extends, this invention is entirely original, and nothing of the kind exists in the work shops of the United States or Europe, where fabrics from flax are entirely wrought by hand. The manufactures of linens will now be placed upon the same ground and enjoy the same facilities as cottons. It has been estimated, that upon moderate calculations *two millions of dollars* may be saved annually to this country, by the reduced expenses of linen fabrics, effected by this invention. If it be not introduced abroad, and foreign prices thus diminished, the products of our own looms will supply our markets and prevent importations from maintaining competition. Such is our impression of the importance of this machine."

Curious Fact.—We have before us the MS. account of a remarkable fact which has recently transpired in Buckingham County. In working the James River Slate Quarries, a piece of pine bark, eight inches in length, five inches in width, and three-fourths of an inch thick, was brought out of the solid mass of rock. The pine was as perfect and sound as if it had just been taken from the tree, with the exception of its being a little scorched, smutted, and with an ashy appearance on the inside, as if from coals or embers, or perhaps occasioned by the blast of powder. It was imbedded in the rock about eleven feet below its top, and the rock itself was covered with eight or ten feet of solid earth and clay, never probably disturbed by man before. It has somewhat of an antique appearance. The proprietor attempted to preserve the bed of rock in which it reposed—but the rock was too hard and solid to be separated in any other way than by the explosive force of gunpowder, in the application of which unfortunately the bed was entirely shattered and destroyed.

Richmond Compiler.

Fickleness is in women of the world the fault most likely to result from their situation in society. The weaknesses which they know are the most severely condemned, and the good qualities which they feel to be the most highly valued, in the female character, by our sex as well as their own, have alike a tendency to render them generally obliging, to the exclusion, so far as nature will permit, of strong and durable, unmixed, uncountenanced attachment to individuals. Well! we deserve no better of them. And after all, the flame is only smothered by society, not extinguished: give a free ventilation, and it will blaze.

A warm dispute took place the other day amongst some young ladies, as to whether an artisan, to whom they had given a watch in order to have it repaired, was the master, or only his apprentice; when she who maintained that he was the former, said, "I observed the bump of travelling on his head." "If that is the case," said a girl of thirteen, "he is the *journey man.*"

STATE OF SOCIETY IN LIMA, SOUTH AMERICA.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer in the United States ship Brandywine, to his sister in Philadelphia.

"To any one accustomed to the feelings and decencies of a religious community, the universal depravity exhibited by all classes is terrible. You look in vain for the calm and observances of a sabbath. It is distinguished from other days, it is true, but not by any attempt at a conformity to its divine purposes, or attention to its requirements, but by an excess in indulgence, and an absence of restraint. It is selected for amusements, and on no other day are the amphitheatres for bull fighting and cocking, their choice diversions, so crowded. In their customs the people are but one step beyond barbarism, and that a vicious advancement. In their morals they are certainly far below the generality of savage nations; for the little refinement which they could not avoid receiving from the age of civilization has been converted into a more artful licentiousness.

Children are early brought into company, and taught some its accomplishments; to dress, dance, and make love are the indispensible points of education. Without these they would consider life a burthen, and all its purposes defeated. There are no domestic relations or educations; food and clothing are the extent of parental care. Boys are confided to family confessors until self-will bursts control, and then they are their own masters as long as their present constitutions last. The girls are confided to negro mammas who nurse them when growing up, and provide them with gallants when married.

"I wished to learn the language sufficiently to speak; for that purpose was introduced to some respectable families—but never made a second visit for fear of losing my love for the society of the fair sex. I could not, unless possessed with more wit, give you a description which would do it justice, and at the same time leave a correct idea of the Limanean family. The ladies were swinging in large grass hammocks slung across the room, most vigorously puffing those large black segars smoked by the negroes of our country. They did not rise to receive us, but peaceably nodded a welcome and offered us room on the hammock. According to custom they had not made their toilet, and their beauty not being of that kind which disdains the aid of foreign ornament, their appearance excited disgust. Conceive the following nymph-like characteristics, dishevelled hair, unstayed forms, unwashed skins deeply imbued with yellow rays of tropical suns, and cheeks hollowed by the straining of segars, and you may imagine the effect they produced.

"The females when a little old make the most classical representation of witches imaginable. By dissipation and excesses they get the bronzed parchment-like skin, and attenuated form of extreme age, while the eye retains its fires unsubdued and the features their impassioned play. When under excitement they present a terrible drama of the passions."

At the fall term of the superior court for Rowan county, held in this town last week, the Hon. Thomas Ruffin presiding,—*Solomon Pickle* was tried and convicted of passing counterfeit money, (dollars, and Virginia $5 bills;) *George Ring* was also convicted, as an accomplice of Pickle's. They were sentenced to receive 39 lashes on the bare back, and pay all costs.—*West. Carolinian.*

Original Anecdote of Curran.—One morning at an inn in the South of Ireland, a gentleman, travelling upon mercantile business, came running down stairs a few minutes before the appearance of the stage coach in which he had taken a seat for Dublin. Seeing an ugly little fellow leaning against the door-post, with dirty face & shabby clothes, he hailed him and ordered him to brush his coat. The operation proceeding rather slowly, the impatient traveller cursed the lazy valet for an idle, good for nothing dog, and threatened him with corporal punishment on the spot, if he did not make haste and finish his job well before the arrival of the coach. Terror seemed to produce its effect; the fellow brushed the coat and then the trowsers with great diligence, and was rewarded with six-pence, which he received with a low bow. The gentleman went into the bar and paid his bill, just as the vehicle reached the door. Upon getting inside, guess his astonishment to find his friend, the quandum waiter, seated snugly in one corner, with all the look of a person well used to comfort. After two or three hurried glances, to be sure that his eyes did not deceive him, he commenced a confused apology for his blunder, condemning his own rashness and stupidity; but he was speedily interrupted by the other exclaiming, "Oh, never mind—make no apologies, these are hard times, and it is well to earn a trifle in an honest way! I am much obliged for your handsome fee for so small a job; my name, sir, is John Philpott Curran, pray what is yours?" The other was thunderstruck by the idea of such an introduction to the most celebrated man of his day; but the irresistible wit and drollery of Curran, soon overcame his confusion, and the traveller never rejoiced less at the termination of a long journey than when he beheld the distant spires of Dublin glitter in the light of a setting sun. This deserves to be recorded among the many comical adventures into which Curran was led by his total inattention to personal appearance.

FOREIGN.

New York, October 10.

By the Birmingham, from Liverpool, we have papers of the 8th ult. from that place, and to the 7th inclusive from London. The state of the war is unaltered. No battle had taken place before either Choumla or Varna—and the Emperor was still at Odessa. His remaining there, and being surrounded by the diplomatic agents of the European governments, had given rise to rumours, that negotiations were to be opened under the mediation, or upon the requisition of the other powers, between Russia and Turkey.

The Duke of Clarence still exercised, and it was supposed would retain, the functions of Lord High Admiral.

The King of France was making a tour through his kingdom, and was every where received with acclamations.

The harvest had been well got in generally in England, and the alarm of short crops had subsided.

London, September 6.

Russian bulletins.—At a late hour this afternoon we received three bulletins of the Russian army. The first is dated Choumla, August 7, and contains an account of the operations which are carrying on against that fortress. Nothing remarkable had, however, taken place since the departure of the emperor, with the exception of some cannonading. The Russian position had been completely fortified. The Turkish position had been reconnoitered, and it was found that they had, upon a chain of heights which touched their left flank, vast entrenchments, flanked by bastions. It was rumored, that Choumla was in want of provisions, and especially of forage for the cavalry, which had not quitted the fortress. The second bulletin is dated Varna, August 11, and it details the operations of the Russian fleet and army against that fortress.

Vienna, August 22.

Young Napoleon Bonaparte.—By an autograph letter of the Emperor to the President of the Aulic Council of War, His Majesty has appointed his grand son, the Duke of Reichstadt, to the inexpressible joy of his august mother and the young Prince himself, to the rank of Captain in the Yager Battalion, bearing His Majesty's name. Thus the military career of the Prince will commence this year. It is said, that in the approaching reviews, he will be placed under the Archduke Charles. [This is planting a thorn, indeed, in the side of the Bourbons.]

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Saturday Sept. 6.—The import of Cotton this week is 3,145 bags, and the sales reach 16,720 bags at full prices for Americans, but at rather lower for Brazils

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The Periods of Human Life.—Childhood, from 1 to 7 years—the age of accidents, gifts, wants, sensibilities.

Adolescence, from 8 to 14—the age of hopes, improvidence, curiosity, impatience.

Puberty, from 15 to 21—of triumphs, desires, self-love, independence and vanity.

Youth, from 22 to 28—the age of pleasure, love, sensuality, inconstancy, enthusiasm.

Manhood, from 29 to 35—the age of enjoyments, ambition, and the play of the passions.

Middle age, from 36 to 42—of consistency, desire of fortune and of glory.

Mature age, from 43 to 49—the age of possessions, the reign of wisdom, reason and love of property.

Decline of life, from 50 to 56—the age of reflection, love of tranquility, foresight and prudence.

Commencement of Old Age, from 57 to 63—the age of regrets, cares, inquietudes, ill temper, and desire of ruling.

Old age, from 64 to 70—the age of infirmities, exigencies, love of authority and submission.

Decrepitude, from 71 to 77—the age of avarice, jealousy and envy.

Caducity, from 78 to 84—the age of distrust, vain boasting, unfeelingness, suspicion.

Age of Favor, from 85 to 91—the age of insensibility, love of flattery, of attention and indulgence.

Age of wonder, from 92 to 98—the age of indifference, and love of praise.

Phenomenon, from 99 to 105—the age of insensibility, hope, and the last sigh.

Prevention of colds.—"Perhaps," says Dr. Beddoes, "there would be hardly such a thing as a bad cold, if people, when they find it coming on, were to keep cool, to avoid wine and strong drinks, and to confine themselves for a short time to a simple diet, as potatoes and other vegetables, with toast and water. I have known instances of heat in the nostrils, difficulty of breathing, with a short tickling cough, and other symptoms, threatening a violent cold, go off entirely in consequence of this plan being pursued. I have found the pulse beat from twelve to twenty strokes in a minute, less, after a person at the onset of a cold had continued quiet three quarters of an hour in a cold room. It is not only warmth, suddenly applied, that will throw any part of the body, after it has been starved or benumbed, into violent action, and bring on inflammation, strong liquors will do the same."

Andrew Ferrara.—Formerly no man in Great Britain knew how to temper a sword in such a way that it would bend so that the point should touch the heel, and spring back again uninjured, except one Andrew Ferrara, who resided in the Highlands of Scotland. The demand which this man had for his swords was so great, that he employed workmen to forge them, and spent all his own time in tempering them; and found it necessary, even in the day time, to work in a dark cellar that he might be the better able to observe the progress of the heat, and that the darkness of his workshop might favor him in the nicety of the operation.—*Parkes.*

From the Raleigh Register.

Few objects would probably be more highly prized in many of the lower counties of our State, than fountains of sweet water, such as flow from the springs and wells of the hilly country. What would be the effects of drinking such waters, to the health of the inhabitants, it is impossible to determine, for want of experience in their circumstances. That they would greatly promote not only the enjoyment, but the duration and efficiency of human life, can scarcely be doubted. The time will come when such healthful waters will be found attainable. To exhibit some confirmation of this, I shall adduce an extract from an intelligent French gentleman, who gives an account of Amsterdam, the capital of Holland. The analogy between that country, and the maritime counties of our own State, furnishes a proper ground of comparison and encouragement in regard to these prospective privileges.

The soil, says the writer, is flat, and marshy. Every thing indicates that Amsterdam and its environs were once covered by the sea. Sweet water, it must of consequence be excessively difficult to find, and the digging of a well for this purpose becomes an object of great labour. The celebrated Buffon, in the volume of his Natural History, in which he treats of the Theory of the Earth, mentions the sinking of a shaft in the "Old Men's Hospital," at Amsterdam in 1605, for the purpose of arriving at good water. They continued to the depth of 218* feet, and the strata which they successively discovered in the descent are as follows:

1.	Vegetable earth	7 feet.
2.	Turf,	9
3.	Soft Potter's clay,	9
4.	Sand,	8
5.	Earth,	4
6.	Potter's clay,	10
7.	Earth,	4
8.	Sand,	10
9.	Potter's clay,	2
10.	White sand,	4
11.	Dry earth,	5
12.	Soft earth,	1
13.	Potter's clay and sand	8
14.	Sand and shells	4
15.	Clay,	102
16.	Sand	31

Total 218 feet,

where they stopped digging, having found sweet water. The soil on the surface about Amsterdam consists of a vegetable earth, which enriched by the mud taken out of the Canals, to keep them always of the same depth, produces a pasturage peculiarly excellent for fattening cattle. Such is the information given by this writer.

At the period when this well was dug, the present method of boring for water was unknown. Last year, a gentleman of our own State, with a spirit honourable to himself and to the country, made trial by boring to determine the depth necessary to reach sweet and wholesome water. The reader is probably well aware, that this method of perforating the exterior strata is now used, not only to arrive at pure water, but with a prospect that it may rise above the surface of the ground. The successive strata discovered at Edenton by Joseph B. Skinner, of whom I speak, are shown in the following detail, transmitted to Professor Mitchell, of the University, and published in his third Report to the Legislature on a Geological Survey of the State.

1.	Sand,	8 feet,
2.	Sand of a different kind,	5½
3.	Clay,	5½
4.	Vegetable matter,	3
5.	Sand,	4½
6.	Blue clay,	2½
7.	Vegetable matter,	4
8.	Quicksand,	9
9.	Gravel,	½
10.	Clay,	4½
11.	Sand and marine shells,	7½
12.	Shellrock,	3
13.	Sand and marine shells,	21
14.	Clay and shells,	68½
15.	Sand and shells,	1½
16.	Clay and shells,	1½
17.	Clay and marine substances,	3
18.	Quicksand,	2 1-2
19.	Clay,	2

Total 190 feet.

Left off in the clay, the depth of which is unknown.

In piercing the earth in this manner, so long as vegetable or marine substances occur, it is not to be supposed that the water can be good. At Amsterdam they descended 133 feet first through clay and then sand, further than the lowest bed of shells and sand, before arriving at sweet water. Shells in such instances lie in masses, or scattered through the clays and sands in which they are embedded, and the animal substances are mixed with them. In this situation the process of decay must be indefinitely protracted, if indeed it be at all going on, and the water must be unfit for use. From the depth at which the last of these beds of marine substances was penetrated in the Edenton experiment, we would indulge a hope that they were now left behind not again to recur. In this it is possible we might be disappointed, it is we think at least probable. Below this depth of 185 feet and a half, it is interesting to inquire how far such injurious substances must be left, to get beyond the reach of their influence. It seems scarcely credible that the 133 feet of removal from them, as happened in the Old men's hospital, is in all cases necessary. Were we to suppose a distance of 50 or 80 feet, is it not as much as is at all to be apprehended? The depth at which the boring stopped at Edenton was 190 feet, and this was four feet and a half below the shells, if no more should occur. To this add 50 or 80 feet, and the whole would be a depth of 240 or 270 feet. This would be about 20 or 50 feet deeper than the pit at Amsterdam. On this as a conjecture, and it is certainly offered as having no other pretensions, every one will place no more confidence than he shall think it is worth.

But when we consider how much of this work has been already done, it becomes a subject of great interest that it should not stop where it is. That sweet water is attainable is beyond a doubt. It is highly probable that the greater part of the task is already accomplished. It is now but to carry it on to a completion. It is an experiment in which the whole of the Southern States are interested. To finish it with success cannot but be connected with a vast sum of happiness and utility; and if Rome crowned with laurel one who had saved the life of a fellow soldier in battle, the glory would not be small in modern estimation, merited by the individual or coalition of individuals, who should open to their fellow citizens the hidden and inaccessible fountains of health and vitality. To look to individual resources can scarcely to any of us appear reasonable. We are not among those who would form estimates for others, as to the manner in which they ought to dispose of their property in undertakings either private or public. We would only solely solicit the attention of gentlemen of property to this interesting subject. The way is already open through a great part of the distance. As to the spot, it is really of little consequence where it is precisely, in comparison with the discovery to be attained.—The cause is not that of an individual only: it is common to a larger population than it would be easy to estimate. It is not for us to conjecture what is likely to be the expense yet necessary, where the work is already prosecuted so far. But were we to form an opinion, such a sum as a thousand dollars beyond that which has been applied by individual enterprise, would probably be found competent to its execution. Were this realized, the persons to whom it would owe its accomplishment, would not only enjoy its invaluable advantages, but they would be the benefactors of no small portion of their species, and cause even the name of our State to appear with a brighter lustre. Let us hope that this undertaking, so conspicuously marked with the characters of utility and expansive feeling, will not be permitted to rest where it now is. *C'est le premier pas qui coute.* To have commenced a rational enterprise which looks to a certain result, is to have already vanquished its greatest difficulties. This cheering consideration now urges to the resumption of an attempt already far advanced to successful issue. CARLTON.

October 10, 1828.

* The number given by the writer from whom the extract is taken is different, but it is supposed to proceed from a wrong addition of the figures in the specification.

Emigration.—The Indiana Journal furnishes the following evidence that the course of emigration and settlement westward, if not unabated, is still very perceptible:

"With the return of autumn, a heavy tide of emigration has again set towards the West. From the number daily passing, a partial observer will readily discover, that the amount is by no means inconsiderable. It is believed, that, in addition to the numerous individuals at this time traversing the country in quest of land, from 25 to 30 moving families pass through this place daily, with their cattle, sheep, &c. This will doubtless continue until the Winter interposes. The point to which emigration is chiefly directed at this time, is the Wabash country. So rapid indeed has been the population of this part of our State, that its progress has been almost unequalled for the last few years; even in the West, where infant settlements have, in so many instances, had a mushroom growth. It is pleasing to witness, amongst most of those who are thus migrating, the habits as well as the means, necessary to constitute good citizens and useful members of society."

Singular Discovery.—Mr. Horton, a gentleman who has been engaged in boring for water in Providence, has presented to the public some remarkable results. In his second experiment in boring, he selected the extreme point of a wharf, many yards from the original land. He bored through the artificial soil—then through a stratum of mud—then through sand, pebbles and quartz gravel. At this point water impregnated with copperas and arsenic broke forth, but determining to proceed, Mr. Horton next struck a vineyard and drew up vines, grapes, grape seeds, leaves, acorns, hazlenuts, pine burs, and the seeds of unknown fruits, together with pure water. This was 35 feet below the bed of the river.

War for a Grasshopper.—In ancient times, says tradition, two children, belonging to different tribes of North American Indians, quarrelled about the possession of a grasshopper, which had been caught in their play. The mothers of the children took the part of their respective papooses, and quarrelled in like manner. The husbands took the part of their squaws and quarrelled as fiercely as they. The neighbors of the two parties stept in to learn the particulars of the quarrel, and they also engaged heart and hand in the affray. From the neighbors the two tribes took up the contest, and a fierce war ensued, which in process of time drew in other tribes auxiliary on each side; and at length one half of the continent was involved in a most bitter and destructive warfare, which raged for many years and came near exterminating some of the most valiant and renowned nations of the Red Men.

The hatchet, however, was at length buried, and the pipe of peace smoked—but neither party gained what they had fought for. The grasshopper during the struggle of the papooses, having made good its escape, sang out its brief day and closed a merry existence in the common course of nature, not in the least affected by the eloquent war speeches that were delivered on both sides, the many council fires that were kindled, the innumerable scalps that were taken, and the oceans of blood spilt in the contest.

Who will say that the wars among civilized nations, in numerous instances, have been a whit more rational?—*Berkshire Amer.*

An excellent hit.—The Boston Courier gives the following as the table of contents of the party papers of the day. It is a very accurate table too, as far as our observation has extended.—*Geo. Journal.*

Substance of the Jackson papers.—"Another slander refuted;" "Mrs. Decatur's letter;" "Disgraceful Electioneering;" "We are safe;" "Glorious Victory;" "The Travelling Cabinet;" "State Rights;" "A Sign," &c. &c.

Substance of the Administration papers.—"General Jackson a Negro Trader;" "Farmer Jackson;" "The Combination;" "The Question Settled;" "Mr. Van Buren's Promise;" "Kentucky Ours;" "General Jackson's character developed;" "A Duellist;" "his connection with Aaron Burr," &c. &c.

Total.—Mr. Adams and General Jackson, the two worst men, morally and politically speaking, to be found in the country; Messrs. Calhoun and Clay, a little worse, and their satellites one step lower. Any person can take an opposition paper, change the words "Adams" to "Jackson," and "Clay," to "Calhoun," and he will have an administration paper—or otherwise; so that to be thoroughly versed in the political history of the present times, it is only necessary for the reader to take the papers of one party, and exercise his own ingenuity. The same dignified epithets, the same cant phrases, and the same blackguard slang, will be found in both—and it must be confessed, they are exceedingly valuable documents to such as take any pride in the prosperity and honour of the country.

From the Missouri Republican, Sept. 30.

Fever River Mines.—We are under obligations to a friend, for the subjoined statement of the amount of lead smelted at these mines in the months of June, July, August, and September. It is taken from returns made in the office of the United States' Agent, and is undoubtedly correct. In the month of June, upwards of 1,100,000 lbs.

July,	1,750,000
August,	1,700,000
September, (est.)	1,500,000

Eccentric Mine Proprietor.—Ward, in his account of Mexico, gives the following description of an owner of one of the richest mines in the country:—

"One of the Mexican Mines, called Nuestre Senore Gaudelupe, is very celebrated. It belongs to Don Francisco Iriarte, a relation of the President's, who refused an offer of one million of dollars, made in 1825 by an association of foreigners, on condition that he should allow them to work his mine for a term of three years. The idea of a man possessed of boundless wealth, but refusing to make any use of the treasures within his reach, will seem incredible in Europe; but Iriarte really does not know the value of money. With at least a million of dollars in gold and silver in his house, he lives in a habitation, the furniture of which is of Buffalo skins, with wooden tables and chairs of so massive a construction, that it requires two or three men to lift them from one part of the room to the other. His sons, whom he never permits to leave the town, are forced to attend to a little retail shop in Cosota; and his daughter, who is pretty, is suffered to grow up in uneducated idleness. His own habits are abstemious, and his religious notions extremely strict. He dislikes allusion to his wealth, considers any inquiry respecting his mine almost as a personal offence. To all proposals for a cession of the right of working it, even for a limited time, he has constantly given the same answer, namely that he does not want money; and that if he did, those who offer him the most liberal terms, know best that he could take out of his mine double the amount of any thing they could give, in less time than they would themselves require to raise the money.

Singular directions for his funeral by the late Dr. Parr.—"My hands must be bound by the crape hat-band which I wore at the burial of my daughter Catherine; upon my breast must be placed a piece of flannel which Catherine wore at her dying moments at Teignmouth. There must be a lock of Madelina's hair inclosed in silk, and wrapped in paper bearing her name; there must be a lock of Catherine's hair in silk and paper with her name; there must be a lock of my late wife's hair preserved in the same way; there must be a lock of Sarah Wynne's hair preserved in the same way. All these locks of hair must be laid on my bosom as carefully as possible, covered and fastened with a piece of silk to keep them together."—[*Field's life of Dr. Parr, vol. ii.*]

A verdict of $5,000 has been obtained at a recent sitting of the Circuit Court of the city of New York, Judge Edwards presiding, by John A. Sturtevant against Jera Waterbury, and others, for a trespass in entering plaintiff's store, removing his property, and ruining him in his business, under pretext of securing a debt of $200.

Insurance *on letters* is mentioned in the Philadelphia Aurora, as an untried business in this country, which might prove profitable, and which would be a great convenience for places remote from branches of the United States' Bank, and from which money is often sent by mail at considerable hazard.

Report of Peace between Buenos Ayres and Brazil.—The brig Jane, Captain Atwater, arrived at New York on Monday night, from Rio Janeiro, bringing papers to the 23d of August; three days later than the advices received at Baltimore. It is stated that the Commissioners had concluded a *peace*, and that information of the result was to be officially communicated to the English Government, by a fast sailing vessel provided by the British Minister. The treaty is said to be *favorable to both nations.*

National Debt.—By a law of the congress of the United States, provision has been made to pay off, at regular periods, the national debt. The periods of one of these payments, occurring in a short time, the Secretary of the Treasury publishes the usual notice. Immediately, the court journals, at Washington, and Undertaker Binns, of Philadelphia, came forth in chorus, and praised Mr. Adams "sky high," for paying off so much of the national debt. All this is sheer deception. The people know that the payment of the national debt is provided for by congress, and that Mr. Adams, or Mr. Any-body-else in the cabinet, cannot prevent such a measure. The people are principally thankful that the coalition have been tied up by a law of congress, and thereby prevented from *not* paying off the debt. This is the true cause of being glad, and there is some reason in it too. Mr. Adams threw away $80,000 upon the Panama humbug; he has, in three years, paid about $80.000, for the mission to England, which by a different system, ought not to have cost the half of that. We are thankful that the law of congress, for the payment of the debt, is so clear that the diplomatists of Washington cannot prevent its reduction.—*Noah.*

Silk.—The consumption of silk goods in the United States has always been very considerable, and they will never be out of fashion. In 1825, as appears by a document of Congress, the amount of the importation of silk articles exceeded *ten millions of dollars.* This is an interesting fact, and however desirous we are to see the commerce of our country fostered and extended, we think there can be no question that some part of our large consumptions of these articles may as fairly be obtained from the native worms, which can be raised as safely, and fed as well on a raw material of our own, as they can be in France, Spain, or Italy, and even in the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope.—*Boston Centinel.*

Detroit, Oct. 2.

Governor Cass returned from the St. Joseph a few days since, where, we are informed, he has been employed with Colonel Menard, in negotiating a purchase of land from the Potawatamies. We understand the Commissioners have been very successful, and have procured one cession in this Territory, South of the St. Joseph, and including the site for a town at the mouth of that river; and another, in the State of Indiana, containing the whole Indian country within that State, East of the Kankakee river. The two tracts, probably containing one million and a half of acres, may be considered one of the most beautiful regions in the Western country. We learn that the Indians were very well disposed, and that every thing was amicably conducted.

Indian Hostilities.—Governor Edwards, of Illinois, has addressed a letter to the Indian Agent for that District, enclosing proofs of what he considers such, of a hostile disposition on the part of the Indians of that State. He complains that neither the Agent nor the Secretary of War have paid sufficient attention to his former representations, and concludes with the declaration that,

"Under all these circumstances, I see no other alternative than to regard them as enemies—and prepare to treat them as such. They will not be permitted to pass through any part of this State, except on lawful business, and with a flag. Nor will they hope to gather any corn that they may have planted on the ceded lands of this State, within striking distance of our settlements. I should be glad to forewarn them of my determination, but cannot command the services of an interpreter, and therefore must do the best I can without one."

It has been agreed, says the Journal of Commerce, that the umpire to decide the question respecting the boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick, shall be the King of the Netherlands.

In the case of Jonathan Russel, versus Seth Hunt, which has been for several years depending in the Court in the City of New York, a trial has at length been had, and a verdict given in favor of Mr. Russell.

This suit arose from some publication by Mr. Hunt, in a newspaper, under the signature of *Ariel*, charging Mr. Russell with having imparted the information which he obtained as one of the Commissioners of the United States at Ghent, of political events, to the house of Mullets, of London, in order to enable that house to speculate for his benefit and their own, upon such events.

The Ohio Loan of twelve hundred thousand dollars, has been taken by Messrs. Astor, Prime, and others, of New York, in conjunction with some wealthy individuals in Philadelphia, at the rate of one hundred and four dollars and seven cents for one hundred dollars of stock bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, and payable in the year 1850.

Napoleon and his Aids-de-camp.—I have a perfect recollection, that when he was First Consul, he one day gave thirty thousand francs to each of his aids-de-camps. We were seven in number, and went in the evening to dine with him, at a moment when he was alone in his closet at the palace of Malmaison. He received us as he would men who were active in part by no means acceptable to him; and dismissed us from his presence in these words: "Another time, gentlemen, I shall not expose myself to such visits. I asked no thanks at your hands; well aware that what I did would not be lost upon your feelings without there being any necessity for your coming to tell me so." He then added, in order to make amends to us for this abruptness,—"Go and enjoy yourselves; you are giddy fellows." He did not keep his word; for his liberality to some of us has been carried even to prodigality.—*Memoirs of the Duke of Rovigo.*

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From the U. S. Telegraph.

BURR AND CLAY.

davit of John Downing, of Lexington, Ky.

t the time of Aaron Burr's first visit to town of Lexington, I was sent for by John on to come to his house. Upon going e, I found Burr, Jordon and Major Boyd g in a room together. Jordon introduc- e to Col. Burr, who invited me to accom- him up stairs. I followed on until he led nto the garret. When there alone with he developed what he represented to be lan, and solicited me to join him in the acter of a spy, for which duties I had recommended by Jordon. His designs folded by himself to me, were upon Mex- and he presented the prospects of im- e wealth. He likewise declared to me many individuals of the highest respect- ty in the place and elsewhere, had asso- d themselves with him. I heard no inti- on of any unfriendly designs upon the n. After leaving Burr, I consulted some y friends as to the propriety of joining *among the rest, Mr. Henry Clay,* who t that time a respectable young lawyer e town, and my particular friend. *He ed me by all means to engage in the pro-* urging a variety of reasons why it was r for me than *to continue labouring at my of a carpenter.* As a further induce- *he stated that he himself was engaged Burr, and intended to go with him.* Af- his interview with Clay, and one with on, and the idea that they were going, I e up my mind to engage with Burr in his mes, regarding them as I did, as perfect- egitimate and proper. After I had become of Burr's men, I had repeated interviews him in Jordon's garret to which no one admitted but ourselves. When I had cluded and departed from the room, some else would be admitted singly and alone: *eturning from the interviews, I have re- edly met H. Clay ascending to the garret, which he was admitted by Burr to a pri- interview. I have often in going up to garret, met Clay descending, and I par- larly recollect* that on one occasion he left garret room in which Burr was, just as ntered. When Mr. Clay was in this e he sent a young man to me, to complain I had charged him with being associated h Burr; I replied that I did not know that ould prove the fact on Mr. Clay, for I only his (Mr. Clay's) word for it, to- her with the positive assurance of Aaron rr; and I further answered that if Mr. y would call upon me, I would satisfy that he had so stated to me, if he would nowledge the truth.

Mr. Clay did not pay me the visit desired. was a matter of public notoriety at the time rr was here, that Clay was his particular end. I determined at one time to abandon intention of accompanying Burr, and up- making the suggestion to *Mr. Clay, he dis- ded me from it in the strongest terms and ully succeeded* in fixing me in my original ermination.

Given under my hand at Lexington, Ken- ky, this 3d of October, 1828.

JOHN DOWNING.

FAYETTE COUNTY, sct.

Personally appeared before me the subscri- r, a Justice of the Peace for the County resaid, John Downing, and made oath that e facts set forth in the above statement are ue to the best of his knowledge and belief.

C. KEEN, J. P.

October 3d, 1828.

[Here follows a certificate of good charac- of Mr. Downing, signed by 23 citizens of exington, among them the Member of Con- ss from that District.]

From the National Intelligencer.

opy of a letter from Mr. Clay to his friend Dr. Pindall of Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, 15TH OCTOBER, 1828.

MY DEAR DOCTOR: I observe that some f the Jackson party in Kentucky, for the urpose of withdrawing public attention om the alleged connexion between Gene- al Jackson and Col. Burr, have gotten up harge against me of participation in the hemes of the latter. I have not myself hought it necessary to notice this new and roundless accusation, but, prompted by e opinions of some of my friends, and ac- uated, also, by the desire to vindicate the emory of an inestimable but departed riend, who fell in the military service of his ountry, I communicate the following state- ent, which you are at liberty to publish.

Public prosecutions were commenced in he Federal Court of Kentucky, against Co- nel Burr, in the Fall of 1806. He applied o me, and I engaged as his counsel, in con- unction with the late Colonel John Allen, o defend him. The prosecutions were onducted by the late Colonel Joseph Ham- ton Daviess, a man of genius, but of strong rejudices, who was such an admirer of Co- nel Hamilton, that, after he had attained ull age, he (Colonel D.) adopted a part of is name as his own. Both Col. Allen and myself believed that there was no ground or the prosecutions, and that Colonel Da- iess was chiefly moved to institute them by is admiration of Colonel Hamilton, and his hatred of Col. Burr. Such was our onviction of the innocence of the accused, hat, when he sent us a considerable fee, we resolved to decline accepting it, and ac- ordingly returned it. We said to each other, Colonel Burr has been an eminent member of the profession, has been Attor- ey General of the State of New York, is prosecuted without cause, in a distant State, and we ought not to regard him in the light of an ordinary culprit. The first prosecu- ion entirely failed. A second was shortly afterwards instituted. Between the two, I was appointed a Senator of the United States. In consequence of that relation to the General Government, Colonel Burr, who still wished me to appear for him, address- ed the note to me of of which a copy is herewith transmitted. I accordingly again appeared for him, with Colonel Allen; and when the Grand Jury returned the bill of indictment "not true," a scene was presented in the Court Room which I had never before witnessed in Kentucky. There were shouts of applause from an audience, not one of whom, I am persuaded, would have hesitated to level a rifle against Col. Burr, if he believed that he aimed to dismember the Union, or sought to violate its peace, or overturn the Constitution.

It is not true that the professional services of either Col. Allen or myself were volunteered, although they were gratuitous. Neither of us was acquainted with any illegal designs whatever of Col. Burr. Both of us were fully convinced of his innocence. A better or braver man, or a more ardent and sincere patriot, than Col. John Allen, never lived. The disastrous field of Raisin, on which he fell, attests his devotion to his country.

The affidavit of Mr. John Downing has been procured and published, to prove that I advised him to enlist with Col. Burr, and that I told him I was going with him myself. There is not one word of truth in it, so far as it relates to me. The ridiculous tale will be credited by no one who knows both of us. The certificate of some highly respectable men has been procured as to character. This affidavit bears date on the 3d, and the certificate, on a detached paper on the 4th instant. I have no doubt that it was obtained on false pretences, and with an entire concealment of its object. I was, at the period of the last prosecution, preparing to attend the Senate of the United States, at the Seat of Government, many hundred miles in an opposite direction from that in which it afterwards appeared Col. Burr was bound. So far from my having sent any message to Mr. Downing, when I was last in Lexington, I did not then even dream that the malignity of party spirit could fabricate such charge as has been since put forth against me.

It is not true that I was at the ball given to Col. Burr in Frankfort. I was at the time in Lexington. It is not true that he ever partook of the hospitality of my house. It was at that time a matter of regret with me, that my professional engagements, and those connected with my departure for Washington, did not allow me to extend to him the hospitality with which it was always my wish to treat strangers. He never was in my house, according to my recollection, but once, and that was the night before I started to this city, when, being myself a stranger in this place, he delivered me some letters of introduction, which I never presented.

On my arrival here, in December, 1806, I became satisfied, from the letter in cypher, of Col. Burr to General Wilkinson, and from other information communicated to me by Mr. Jefferson, that Col. Burr had entertained illegal designs. At the request of Mr. Jefferson, I delivered to him the original note from Col. Burr to me, of which a copy is now forwarded, and I presume it is yet among Mr. Jefferson's papers. I was furnished with a copy of it, in the hand writing of Col. Coles, his private Secretary, which is with my papers in Kentucky.

This, my dear Doctor, is a true and faithful account of *my connexion* with Col. Burr.

I am ever your faithful friend,

H. CLAY.

DR. R. PINDELL.

Frankfort, Dec. 1st, 1806.

SIR: I have no design, n r have I taken any measure to promote a dissolution of the Union; or a separation of any one or more States from the residue. I have neither published a line on this subject, nor has any one through my agency, or with my knowledge. I have no design to intermeddle with the Government, or to disturb the tranquility of the United States, or of its territories, or any part of them. I have neither issued, nor signed, nor promised a commission to any person, for any purpose. I do not own a musket nor bayonet, nor any single article of military stores, nor does any person for me, by my authority, or with my knowledge.

"My views have been fully explained to, and approved by, several of the principal officers of the Government, and I believe are well understood by the Administration, and seen by it with complacency. They are such as every man of honor and every good citizen must approve.

"Considering the high station which you now fill in our National Councils, I have thought these explanations proper, as well to counteract the chimerical tales which malevolent persons have so industriously circulated, as to satisfy you that you have not espoused the cause of a man in any way unfriendly to the laws, the Government, or the interests of his country.

"Respectfully, your obdt. servt.

"A. BURR.

"The Hon. H. CLAY."

Norfolk, Oct. 6.

We learn that 60.000 bushels of wheat arrived in New York from the South, in 5 days, which was sold at $1 30 to $1 40, and some $1 50 per bushel. Flour in New York scarce. In Boston also scarce; $7 to $7 50. Some, it is said, has been sold in Philadelphia at $8.

Raleigh, October 21.

Ice formed in this city, on Friday last, of considerable thickness.—*Reg.*

DAVID SHAW,

CONFECTIONER AND GROCER,

HAS just received from New York, the following articles, which he offers low for cash:

Bunch Raisins	Scotch Barley	
Prunes and Figs	Imperial	
Soft Shell Almonds	Gunpowder	*TEAS.*
Palm Nuts and Filberts do	Young Hyson	
Butter Crackers	Loaf Sugar	
Jamison's water do.	Coffee	
Seidlitz Powders	Florence Oil	
Soda Powders	A large assortment Glass and Crockery	
Rose Water	Windsor Soap	
Cologne Water	Rose do.	
Cassia and Cloves	Wash Balls do	
Nutmegs and Mace	Best transparent do	
Superior Spanish Cigars	Bar do	
Superior Maccoboy Snuff	Rose lip Salve,	
Scotch do.	Tooth Powders	
Goshen Butter	Antique Oil	
Cheese	Silver-wire Tooth Brushes	
Mustard	Newburg Ale, &c. &c.	
Salt Petre		
Pepper and Alspice		

Country Merchants and others who wish to purchase Confectionaries, &c. by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call. The assortment on hand is large and extensive, and consists of all the articles usually kept in his line.

Fayetteville, October 23. 94-3w.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 23, 1828.

U. S. Bank.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Mother Bank, on the 14th inst., the following Gentlemen were appointed Directors of the Office in this town, for the ensuing year, viz:

JOHN HUSKE,
R. F YARBROUGH,
H. A. DONALDSON,
HUGH MCLAURIN,
ELISHA STEDMAN,
AARON LAZARUS, of Wilmington,
JOHN D. ECCLES,
JAMES H. HOOPER,
GEORGE MCNEILL.

And at a meeting of these Directors, on Monday last, John Huske, Esq. was unanimously re-appointed President.

The works on the Cape Fear.—We understand that the hands employed upon our River are at work 20 or 30 miles above this town; to which no one could have a reasonable objection, if the Navigation Company had really removed the obstructions between this place and Wilmington, and had funds left to prosecute the works above. But have they done so? We were lately informed, through the Hillsborough Recorder, that the present contractor had removed the Shoals at Springhill, 3 miles below this town, so as to leave a passage of 4 feet water. Now the fact is, as we are assured upon undoubted authority, that there are not exceeding 13 inches of water over this shoal, and even the common pole boats cannot come above it. Goods for the merchants of this town and the back country are lying on the river, and have been there for weeks, whereas, if this boasted improvement had really been made, they might have been brought to town in a few days, and exempted from the heavy charges for lighterage, which they now pay. The Navigation Company may possibly be promoting their own interests by their operations; but the merchants and boat owners here complain, and apparently with reason, that they pay heavy tolls, for no good, that they can see, except to furnish money to prosecute a visionary scheme of opening a navigation to Haywood, or to Murphey's Mills. Is there no remedy?

The Grape Vine.—We would call the reader's attention to the advertisement, on our first page, of Mr. Alphonse Loubat, relative to a subscription which is now opened at this office for the sale of a great variety of Grape Vine Roots. Such an opportunity for procuring them has not before been offered to the people of this State, and we trust it will not be neglected by those who are aware of the great importance which this cultivation may become to the Southern States, and particularly to North Carolina. Every consideration of patriotism and of interest seems to urge upon us the necessity of diverting some of the capital and labor of the State to other objects than at preseat engage them; and all who have thought upon the subject must agree that none can be better adapted to our situation, soil, climate, &c. than the Grape Vine and Silk Worm. The public already manifest such an interest in these, that we cannot doubt that a few years will see them generally and successfully cultivated. We know several ladies in this town and other parts of the State, who are determined to engage without delay in making Silk. And as to the Vine, it is but a day or two ago, that we were invited to drink a glass of very tolerable wine, made in Fayetteville, as an experiment, by Capt. Weisacre, whose small vineyard is in a very flourishing state, and, under his skilful management, being rapidly extended and improved.

We see more and more reason to hope, that North Carolina will yet improve the advantages she evidently possesses, and regain that wealth which has for a few years past, been constantly "taking to itself wings."

Gen. Jackson a native of North Carolina.—A letter to the Editor of the Western Carolinian, from James D. Craig, Esq. Postmaster at Findleysville, Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, states that Gen. Jackson was born in this State. We know of no reason to doubt the evidence of Mr. Craig, so that we may now say that North Carolina will have the honor of furnishing a President of the U. S.

The following are extracts from Mr. Craig's letter:

"Gen Jackson's father settled, and died, on the Twelve Mile Creek, in the county of Mecklenburg, N. C. and was buried in the Waxaw graveyard, Lancaster district, S. C.; and I can now produce a living witness, of respectability, to prove these facts. From undoubted information, Mrs. Jackson was delivered of Andrew (the General) at the house of George M'Camy, his uncle, Mrs. M'Camy being sister to the General's mother. The plantation is now owned by Jeremiah Cureton, whose house is on the main road leading from Charlotte, N. C. to Camden, S. C.; and the road is the line between the two states. Mr. M'Camy's house stood about one-fourth of a mile in North Carolina, Mecklenburg county."

"A short time since, I was written to by a gentleman in Cincinnati, Ohio, for certificates in relation to Gen. Jackson's birth-place and parentage: I supplied them, and expect they will be published; and I hope they will put down *some* of the base slanders against the General."

It is stated in an administration print at Washington City, that in the event of the re-election of Mr. Adams to the Presidency, Mr. McLean will be dismissed from the head of the general post office. He is said to have "had the weather guage" of the administration long enough, and that "these are party times," and that "Mr. Adams must screw his courage up to the sticking place," and dismiss him.

The people may see what they have to expect from the re-election of Mr. Adams,—the dismissal of the very best officer in the Government; and we suppose, upon the same principle, of all others who vote for or prefer Gen. Jackson, without any regard to their qualifications for office. The Post Office is of vastly more importance than any other Department of the Government. It comes home to every man's door, and its proper administration is of great convenience to every man in the country. Under Mr. McLean's direction it has been emphatically a public blessing; its benefits have been extended to all parts of the country, and by his energy of character he has made it yield hundreds of thousands of dollars, while before it was an expense. And this excellent officer is to be removed, in case of the re-election of Mr. Adams, to make way for some favorite. It is not to be done now, for the measure would be too unpopular. But when his election cannot be affected by it, then Mr. Adams is to remove Mr. McLean. We have no doubt, however, that the people will save Mr. Adams the trouble of dismissing a favorite officer, by giving him leave to retire himself.

Clay and Burr.—We have copied some documents upon the alleged connection between these persons, which the reader will find to be interesting. The parties expressly contradict each other.

Our Jackson friends will see that their most sanguine anticipations have been more than realized in the elections in Pennsylvania, of which the following are the particulars:

Pennsylvania Elections.—The elections for Representatives to Congress, Senators and Representatives in the State Legislature, Select and Common Council of the City, County Commissioners, &c. were held throughout the State on Tuesday last. The returns from the City and County of Philadelphia are complete, with the exception of the County Commissioner. The following is the result according to the Aurora & Penn. Gazette.

In the first Congressional District, Mr. Sutherland, the *Jackson* candidate, is elected by a majority of 2038 votes over Mr. Peter A. Bowne, Administration.

In the 2d Congressional District, Mr. Hemphill (*Jackson*) is elected by a majority of 557 over Mr. Sergeant, Administration candidate.

In the 3d District, Mr. Miller, (*Jackson*) has a majority of 2,379 over Mr. Harvey, the Administration candidate.

The Jackson majority in the City for the Assembly is 6,729, and in the county of Philadelphia 25,283.

For the Select Council the Jackson majority is 3,492, and for Common Council 12,560.

The Philadelphia Sentinel (a Jackson paper) furnishes the following statement:

"The Congressional District composed of Lancaster, Delaware, and Chester counties, now represented by Messrs. Miner, Anderson, and Buchanan, has been heard from. In Lancaster county, Buchanan, Evans, and Leiper, the Jackson candidates, have upwards of 1500 majority. In Delaware, the Administration candidates have an average majority of 315, which leaves 1185. We have heard that our Congress ticket has received a majority in Chester county of about 50, which gives a majority rising 1200 in the district."

DIED,

In Chesterville, S. C., on the 9th inst. of a kick from a horse, Mr. JOHN WILKINSON, lately a resident of this town. By this sudden stroke of Divine Providence, an affectionate wife is bereaved of a devoted husband, and two small children of a kind father. He was fully sensible from the reception of his mortal hurt, that he could not survive but a short time. He spoke, being in his senses to the close of life, with composure of his future prospects of happiness. He had been for several years a regular communicant in the church. May this unexpected loss be abundantly sanctified and blessed to all the bereaved!—[*Communicated.*]

In Chatham county, on the 15th inst. of Bilious fever, Mr. WILLIAM BOYLAN, third son of William Boylan, Esq President of the State Bank. Mr. B. was a young man of uncommon promise and bid fair to be an ornament to his native State. He had passed through the regular courses prescribed at our University and at West Point with distinguished success. His proficiency in knowledge, we are confident, was not less conspicuous, than would have been his practical application of it, had not his career been so suddenly arrested.

In Cheraw, on the 6th inst., Dr. ALEXANDER McQUEEN, formerly of this town, in the 57th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Arrived, on the 17th, Tillinghast's boat Anna Pink, with Salt, to owner, and Iron for C. T. Haigh.

Also, Blake's Boat John Parker, with Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c., to owner, Williams & Fenn, L. Brown, David Shaw, and Jas. Hadlock.

Also, yesterday, the Steam Boat Lighter, to Willkings & Co. with Shoes, Dry Goods, Fish, &c. to Wm. L. Hawley, J. & S. Birdsall, John Huske, D. G. MacRae, and Isham Blake, Jr.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $8 a 8¼; Bagging. yard, 20 a 24. Bacon 6 a 8. Candles, mould, 16. Coffee, 16 a 16½. Corn, 35 a 40. Flour, $4 60; Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 80 a 85. Lard, 7 a 7½; Lead, 8 50 a 9. Shot, per bag, 2 50 a 2 75. Lime, 2 50 a 3. Molasses, 40 a 45. Nails, cut, 9, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 22 a 25. Sugar common 10¼ a 11, prime 11 a 12. Salt, Liv. 90. T. Island, 83. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 2 50 a 2 75. Ap. Brandy 36 a 40. Whiskey, 25 a 30. New Wheat 75 a 80.

U. S. Bank Notes 2 a 2¼ pr. cent. premium.

To Rent,

That commodious DWELLING HOUSE on Ramsay street, recently occupied by Mr. James B. Ferguson.—Possession can be had immediately.

C. & P. MALLETT.

October 21, 1828. 94 tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having placed his Accounts and Notes in the hands of *Davis and Matthews* for settlement, requests all persons to him indebted to make payment to his agents before the first day of November next; after that day an officer will be employed to collect all debts due to me.

WM. TRACY.

October 21, 1828. 94-2w.

Paper.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED,

100 Reams of Foolscap PAPER,
30 do. Letter do.

which he will sell cheap for cash. Those who wish to purchase Paper will find it to their advantage to call at his Book Store, opposite the Lafayette Hotel.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, October 23. 94-2w

Stop the Runaways!!

$120 *Reward*

WILL be given for the apprehension of six Negro Fellows, who escaped from us yesterday morning, on the road from Fayetteville to Cheraw, S. C., viz.

TOM,

A large, likely black fellow, about 27 years of age, a pleasant countenance, and very intelligent negro.—He will no doubt be lurking about Fayetteville, having been owned for a considerable length of time by Gabriel Holmes, Jr. Esq., of that place, and having a wife in the vicinity.

CHARLES,

A large, well set black fellow, with large whiskers, lately owned by Archibald McKay, in the upper end of Cumberland county. He is about 25 or 30 years of age and quite shrewd; he will no doubt return to that neighbourhood again, as he has a wife there.

IVEY,

A stout built fellow, light complexion, round face, with a fine set of teeth—smiles when spoken to; he was sold by Mr. Bridges of Chatham county, to Jonathan Harralson, Esq., of whom we purchased him.

LOVELACE,

A stout fellow, rather light complexion, with thick lips, about 30 years of age. As he was purchased from Mr. B. A. Barham, of Raleigh, it is very presumable he will return to that place, having a wife there, and a general acquaintance among the blacks. He is a most artful rascal—pretends to great sanctity, as all his theme is religion. He is well known as a Presbyterian preacher.

EPHRAIM,

A small fellow, light complexion, good countenance, about 30 years of age. He will also endeavor to get back to Raleigh, as he was sold to us by Gen. Barringer, and having a wife there.

SANDY,

A small black fellow, short neck and big mouth, about 22 years of age, articulates badly. He was sold by John Brown of Cumberland, and will, in all probability, return to that neighbourhood. We will give the above reward for the apprehension of the said Negroes, if lodged in any jail in the State, so that we get them, or $20 for each, so taken and secured.

N. B. POWELL,
JOHN D. WALKER.

Fayetteville, October 23, 1828.—94 tf.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

ON Monday the 1st day of December next, being the first day of Cumberland County Court, I will sell, at the court house door in the town of Fayetteville, the following tracts of land, lying in the districts of Carver's creek, Neil's creek, and Averasborough, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the Taxes due thereon for the year 1827, together with all costs, viz:

1282 acres on Carver's creek, listed by Michael D. King,	tax due	$2 37
200 on Roberts Island, listed by ditto		
100 on east side Cape Fear, by Wm. M. King,	1	33
2200 on Cross Creek, by do for estate of J. King,	2	09
150 on Gibson's creek, by Danl Sinclair,		38
523 joining Gully & Walker, by J. Thompson,	3	52
350 Black river by E. Evans for David Evans,	1	33
262 Stony Run, by Nathaniel Giles,	1	60
1 Lot in Averasborough, by Nathan Holder,		64
185 Black river, by Benjamin Moore,		70
221 do do by Lewis Moore,	1	21
200 do do by Hardy Moore for Jno. Hamilton,		76
300 Little river, by Archibald McKeithen,		98
600 Stony Run, by James Wade,	2	88
511 do do by Demsey Warrick,		90
750 Bold branch, by do for Jas. Harvell's Heirs,	1	14
340 Hugh's creek, by Uriah Blanchard,	1	30
210 Buie's creek, by Jesse Branch,	1	40
200 Kinney's creek, by Aldridge Brown,		76
114 Neill's cr'k, by Wm. Cutts for Th. Gardner,		43
617 Black river, by Jonathan Durden,	2	94
292½ Middle prong by Frederick Graddy,	1	11
15 Thornton's creek, by Robert Harvell,		66
46 Long branch, by Moses Harvell,		77
650 Neill's creek, by John Jones, J. C.	3	10
100 Black river, by Minton Jones,		38
240 Buie's cr'k, by Elizabeth Norden, (widow)		91
50 Stage road, by Patrick Pleasant,		79
100 Mark's branch, by James Rearden, Jr.		98
1200 Neill's creek, by James Stephens,	10	06
20 Brick-yard branch, by Joseph Stone,		08
144½ Black river, by Jonathan Whittington,	1	14
133½ do do by Thomas Young	1	11

JOHN McLEAN, for
JOHN BLACK, Sheriff.

October 20, 1828.

At the same time and place, and for the same purposes, I will sell the following Tracts of Land, viz:

In Fleahill District:

1007 acres on Horsepen branch, listed by John Carouth,	tax due,	$1 23
144 joining D. McNeill, by ditto.		
20 joining John Smith, by Wm Hawley		64
100 joining Nathan King, by Ezekiel King,	2	75
54 on Silver run, by Gilbert McCall,		81
175 on Black river, by John McKethen,		33
114 joining Nathan King, by Robert Norman,	1	71

In Lock's Creek District.

100 acres joining Seawell and others, listed by Theophilus Ortery,		57
187 acres, estate of Wm Beard,		36
100 on Great creek, listed by Arthur Cove,		38
770 on Cedar creek, joining H. Nunnery, by Joseph Chaston,	2	20
1160 joining J. Maxwell, by Kiddy Gainey	5	00
200 on Sandy creek, by Abraham Ledden		83
55 on Buckhorn, by Merida Odeam		81
1245 on Gum Swamp, by Absalom Riley,	2	37
485 on Sandy creek, by Wm Riley,	1	65
93 listed by John Riley,		69
1780 on Sandy creek, by Shepherd Seawell	1	28
93 on Lock's creek, by Alexander Taylor	1	66

Willis Creek District.

327 acres on east side of Cape Fear, mouth of Cedar creek, listed by Henry Atkison	2	85
50 east side of Cape Fear, joining McDonald, by Jesse Anderson,		95
40 on do. do. by David Bryant,		71
675 on Harrison's creek, by Bartram Bryant	1	52
473 on east side Cape Fear, by Joshua Edwards,	6	97
400 joining Joshua Jessop, by do. do.		
226 joining Butler and Marsh, by Catharine Hodges,		86
195 joining Thos Richardson, by Wm Jordan		74
71 mouth of Willis creek, by Mathew Jordan		87
200 joining county line, by Arch'd McDonald	1	36
1519½ joining Andrews, by Wm. G. McDonald and children	11	59
130 joining Andrews, by Wm. G. McDonald for John and Giles Jackson	1	14
338 on Long branch and Swamp creek, by Jesse Newberry for Emily Newberry, dec'd		93
145 on west side Cape Fear, by Jesse Newberry for Mary Newberry, dec'd		95
95 on east side Cape Fear, by Thomas Richardson		65
1200 on Cedar and Harrison's creek, by John Toler,	6	36

JOHN BLACK, Shff.
By D. J. McALISTER, Dep. Shff.

October 20, 1828.—94 *tds*

POETRY.

I cannot mourn that time has fled,
Though in its flight some joys have perished;
I cannot mourn that hopes are dead,
Which my young heart too fondly cherished—
For time has brought me as it passed
More valued joys than those it banished,
And Hope has o'er the future cast
Still brighter hues as others vanished.

I cannot mourn that days are gone,
With many a heartfelt sorrow laded,
Nor will I grieve o'er pleasures flown,
That early glowed and early faded—
For time, with kind and gentle sway,
Still softens every passing sorrow,
And though it steals one joy to-day,
It adds another on the morrow.

City Hotel,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she continues to keep open the above Establishment, and solicits a continuance of a portion of the public patronage She assures those who may think proper to call on her, that nothing shall be wanting on her part for their ease and comfort. The above HOTEL is situate on Fayetteville Street, in the centre of the business part of the town, and has been selected as the regular Stage-House for the Northern, Southern and Western line of Stages, where Travellers will find it to their advantage to stop. S. M. JETER.

October 2d, 1828. 92—3t.

☞ N. B. A few Members of the approaching General Assembly can be accommodated with board and comfortable rooms, if early application be made.

Carriages, Barouches & Gigs.

THE Subscriber has now for sale, at his Carriage House, below Liberty Point, next door to Mr. W. Cade's Tavern, a variety of

Carriages, Barouches, Gigs, Sulkeys,

&c. &c., which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash. He intends keeping a regular supply of these articles on hand, manufactured of the best materials. The public are assured that orders, either from town or country, for any article in the above line of business will meet with dispatch.

ALEXANDER McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1829. 92-6w.

Storage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscribers having provided commodious and extensive *WARE HOUSES* for the storage of Cotton, will attend to the receiving of the same; also to the receiving and forwarding of Goods to the interior, and to the shipping of Cotton and other produce coastwise, when required. They will devote particular attention to the selling of Cotton and other produce committed to their charge, and they flatter themselves that by prompt and assiduous attention to all business entrusted to their care, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

October 9, 1828. 92tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment—longer indulgence cannot be granted.

ROBT. T. GOODWIN.

April 22, 1828. 68tf.

NO BLANKS

In the three first Schemes of the next Lottery.

COHEN'S OFFICE—Baltimore, *September* 17, 1828

Grand State Lottery of Md.

No. 6, for 1828, to be drawn by Sub-schemes, under an improved mode secured by Letters patent, and by which the Adventurer CANNOT DRAW A BLANK, until the whole of the Sub-schemes are completed—in the mean time he has the chance of every prize in the entire Lottery, WITHOUT ANY RISK WHATEVER, till the completion of the last Sub-scheme.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

Ten Thousand Dollars.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	10,000 Dolls. is	10,000 Dolls.
1	prize of	3,000 Dolls. is	3,000 Dolls.
4	prizes of	2,000 Dolls. is	8,000 Dolls.
4	prizes of	1,000 Dolls. is	4,000 Dolls.
5	prizes of	500 Dolls. is	2,500 Dolls.
20	prizes of	100 Dolls. is	2,000 Dolls.
37	prizes of	50 Dolls. is	1,850 Dolls.
100	prizes of	20 Dolls. is	2,000 Dolls.
202	prizes of	10 Dolls. is	2,020 Dolls.
105	prizes of	6 Dolls. is	630 Dolls.
4000	prizes of	5 Dolls. is	20,000 Dolls.
6000	prizes of	4 Dolls. is	24,000 Dolls.
10479	prizes, amounting to		80,000 Dolls.

☞ The Sub-schemes are as follows:—the first one of which will be drawn on

Wednesday, the 22d of October.

The others will follow without unnecessary delay.

FIRST SUB-SCHEME.			SECOND SUB SCHEME.		
1 prize of	2000 is	$2000	1 prize of	2000 is	$2000
1	1000	1000	1	1000	1000
1	500	500	1	500	500
5	100	500	5	100	500
9	50	450	9	50	450
20	20	400	20	20	400
34	10	340	34	10	340
35	6	210	35	6	210
2000	4	8000	2000	4	8000
2106 prizes,		$13,400	2106 prizes,		$13,400

THIRD SUB-SCHEME.			FOURTH SUB-SCHEME.		
1 prize of	2000 is	$2000	1 of $16,000 is		$16,000
1	1000	1000	1	3000	3000
1	500	500	1	2000	2000
5	100	500	1	1000	1000
9	50	450	2	500	1000
20	20	400	5	100	500
34	10	340	10	50	500
35	6	210	40	20	800
2000	4	8000	100	10	1000
			4000	5	20,000
2106 prizes,		$13,400	4161 prizes,		$39,800

*** *The whole of the Prizes are payable in CASH, which can be had the moment they are drawn.*

Full Schemes explaining the mode of drawing will be forwarded with tickets to distant adventurers; and to whom, after the drawing, the Register containing the official lists will be sent, if desired.

Whole Tickets, $5 00 | *Quarters,* $1 25
Halves, 2 50 | *Eighths,* 62½ *cts.*

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

COHEN'S OFFICE,

114, Market street, Baltimore,

Where the Capital Prizes in all the previous Classes were sold, and where both the Great Prizes of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars each

were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

☞ ORDERS, either by mail (post paid,) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the same prompt attention as if on personal application. Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS, *Baltimore.*

Baltimore, Sept. 17, 1828. 90-4t.

To Families.

THE Subscribers are receiving among their FALL SUPPLY of Groceries, one case G. P. and Imperial *TEA* in 2 lb. cannisters, a very superior article, and selected by one of the best judges in the Philadelphia market, it being of the latest and one of the best *chops* of Teas ever imported into this country. Families wishing to supply themselves with a choice article are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Also, a few bbls. choice retailing *SUGARS,* for family use. HORTONS & HUTTON.

October 9, 1828. 92-tf.

Mallett's Mill

IS now in operation, and in order to receive Grain upon the customary rates, for grinding and cleaning.

Fayetteville, Sept 1, 1828. 87tf.

The Subscribers

Are this week receiving in part their FALL Supply of

GROCERIES,

The whole of which are expected by the first arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, and will comprise *A very general Assortment* of every article in their line, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally. Their stock will in part, comprise the following articles, viz:

20 Hhds. N. O. and P. R. Sugars,
35 bbls. loaf and lump do.
220 bags prime Coffee,
5 do heavy Sumatra Pepper,
4 do Jamaica Spice,
5 do race Ginger,
100 do Shot, assorted Nos.
80 ps. Dundee Bagging, 42 inches,
4 do twilled Sacking,
50 coils hemp bale Rope,
200 lbs. bailing Twine,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
700 do Epsome Salts,
1000 do Alum,
1000 do Dutch Madder,
2 ceroons sp. flt. Indigo, (warranted a genuine article,)
2 hhds. Eng. Copperas,
20 kegs Eng. white Lead, (ground in oil,)
50 bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
20 do N. E. Rum,
20 do American Gin,
2 hhds. Jamaica Spirits,
1 do N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cogniac Brandy,
2 do old Holland Gin,
1 hhd. W. I. Shrub,
6 qur casks sweet Malaga } WINES.
4 do do Teneriffe, }
2 do do Corsica, }
8 do do Muscat, }
3 do do old Madeira, }
½ pipe do do. }
2 qr. casks Port }
12 do boxes imp'l. & G. Pr. } TEAS.
½ chest Hyson }
25 boxes glass,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder.
100 do Nails, assorted sizes,
100 doz. weeding Hoes,
200 pair trace Chains,
10 tons Iron, assorted sizes,

With a *variety* of other articles in their line, which they offer low for cash. Highest prices paid for all kinds of country prnduce.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

October 9, 1828. 92-tf.

Willkings & Co.,

HAVE RECEIVED BY THE LATE ARRIVALS,

25 Hhds. bright retailing Molasses,
20 kegs Nails assorted sizes,
20 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
10 bags prime green Coffee,
10 do Pepper,
10 do Alspice,
Imperial Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

October 9, 1827. 92-tf.

Notice.

PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Equity, holden for the County of Richmond, at September Term, the Subscriber will offer for sale on a credit of *three, four, and five years,* a large and valuable

Tract of Land,

situated in the county of Richmond, at and below the junction of Little and Great Pee Dee Rivers. A minute description of the Plantation is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that purchasers will look for themselves. The tract offered for sale contains about 1,250 acres, of which 500 acres is bottom land of first quality; the most desirable of which is an Island in the Pee Dee that contains about 300 acres, 125 of which is cleared and under cultivation, in addition thereto, there is about 100 acres of the bottom land cleared. The sale will positively take place on the premises, on Friday the 22d day of November.

WALTER LEAK, Senr.

October 9, 1828. 92-5w.

Steam Boat HENRIETTA.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Agents for the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, give notice to the Merchants of this place and in the Country, that the Steam Boat is in fine order; the Lighters are good and sufficient, and kept always ready in case of low water. Warehouses at Campbelton are provided for the reception of goods and for the storage of cotton. They assure the public, that every attention and facility will be afforded to render these Boats worthy their patronage.

The Subscribers will attend to the receiving and forwarding of Goods to the interior, and to the shipping of Cotton or other produce.

WILLKINGS & CO.

October 2, 1828. 91-2m.

Hardware Store.

THE Subscriber has just received and now offer for sale, at his Store on Market square, a large and general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery

embracing nearly every article in that line of business. Also, a general assortment of

Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

The whole of which Goods are bought low, and will be sold at a small advance for cash, or on short credit, to persons whose punctuality can be relied on.

JAMES BAKER.

January 23, 1828. 55tf.

Jailer's Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Sampson County, North Carolina, a negro girl who says her name is *ADOLINE,* and that she belongs to Thomas Smith, of Richland District, South Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with according to law, in such cases made and provided.

THOMAS K. MORISY, Jailer.

July 23, 1828. 82tf.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders. H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1828. 91tf.

A Teacher wanted.

A Gentleman, who can come well recommended, is wanted to take charge of the Hay Mount Academy, in Fayetteville. Applications, (if by letter post paid,) may be made to the Editor of the Observer. Sept. 18.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA *ALMANACK,*

FOR

1829.

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by E. J. HALE.

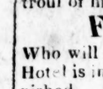
Fayetteville, Sept. 18.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN



HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

At the above Hotel an authorized *STAGE OFFICE* is kept, where seats are taken for all the Stages that depart from Fayetteville.

August 14.

New Cheap Fancy Store.

HENRY L. JONES has just received and is now opening, at the Store lately occupied by Mr. Staiert, south corner of Market Square, a large and very elegant assortment of Fancy Goods, which he will sell very low for Cash. His friends and the public are invited to call. Among his stock will be found the following articles.

Extra super blue Cloths. Do. low priced,
Handsome double milled Cassimere
Dark and steel mixt Sattinets and Cassimere
A great variety of extra fine Valencia, Merseilles & Swansdown Vestings
Green, red and white Flannels. Do. fine gauze do.
Coloured and scarlet cloth Shawls
7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens. 7-4 8-4 & 10-4 table diaper.
Irish sheeting Russia do. and diaper.
Fine cambric dimity. Do low priced
Fig'd and plain black Bombazetts. Do col'd do
Heavy camlets. Do. Tartan plaids, baizes & velvets.
Leghorn bonnets, superior and low priced,
A great variety of calicoes, newest style,
Beautiful Swiss robes, very cheap,
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Jaconet muslin,
Do. do corded and checked,
Fine and low priced cambric muslins, assorted,
Plain and figured mull do.
Book muslin, plain and figur'd. Do. needle worked
Fine plain Swiss muslins. Extra rich figured do.
Linen cambrics. Ginghams, a great variety.
Linen cambric pocket hkfs. White cravats.
Imitation do. with borders. Long lawn, very cheap
An elegant assortm't of handsome inserting trimmings
Thread laces, edging and insertion lace,
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns.

Domestic Goods.

3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 bleached Washington and sea island shirtings. Paddings and sail duck.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 Indigo apron checks, some very fine
Low priced negro cloths. Dowlass and oznaburgs.
4-4 porter sheetings. Linen & cotton buckram,
Ladies' white, blk, and col'd worsted hose, assorted
Fine black and white cotton do.
Gentlemen's fine elastic silk web suspenders.

Silk Goods.

Rich figd Gro. de Naps. Extra blk Italian lustrings.
Double chain and plain black Gro de Naps.
Sinchews & sarsnetts. Green, white, & p'k florences.
Col'd & black Italian crapes. Bandana and flag hkfs.
German do. some very handsome.
Levantine & fancy do Rich bonnet Ribons,
An elegant assortment of belt ribons Bl'k love do.
White, green, & pink satin do. Piping & silk cords.
A great variety of taffeta ribons, all widths & colors.
Fine French braids, assorted colors,
Cap ribons, very handsome, a great variety,
Best Italian sewing silk, all colours.

Crapes.

Heavy Mandarin crapes, do. Nankin, extra,
Canton do. a variety, crape lisse and hat crape,
Pink, white, green and black Italian do.
Long and square Cashmere shawls,
Crimson, scarlet, and white 4-4 & 3-4 do. handsome,
A great variety of Cashmere points,
Rich silk handkfs., barege and gauze do.
Green and white gauze veils, with & without borders,
4-4 & 5-4 blk. & white bobinett lace veils, some very beautiful.

Cutlery, &c.

Rodger's fine pen knives. Do. pocket do.
Low priced dirk do. Fine & low priced steel scissors,
Breakfast and dinner knives and forks, in setts,
Extra fine razors in cases, warranted good,
Heming & Sons' best needles. Clark's spool cotton,
Do. sewing thread, all colours. Linen & cot. tapes,
Black and white cotton cords. Steel knitting pins.
Gilt and steel buckles, Do. low priced.
Ladies' woodstock gloves. Col'd horseskin & kid do.
English & French Silk do. Gentlemen's do. assortd,
English & French silk hose. Cotton & worsted do.
Gentlemen's lamb's wool half hose,
Do white and col'd cotton do.
Patent Thread, all colours. Cotton Hkfs.
Large tortoise shell tuck combs, assorted,
Tortoise shell side do.
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs,
Toilet, reding and pocket combs, do. fine do.
Misses long necked do., London gilt pins, assorted,
Pearl & cambric shirt buttons, with & without loops,
Britannia and plated table spoons. Do. tea do.
Spectacles assorted. Rich plated snuffers & trays,
Brass candlesticks. Bed chamber do.
Extra silver mounted do. Do. plated coasters,
Bread and tea trays, in setts,
Clothes & tooth brushes. Whittemore cards, No. 10,
Antique oil. Fancy soaps. Toy watches,
Pocket books, with and without clasps,
Best gilt coat buttons. Do. steel do.
Suspender and coat moulds. Paste board,
Bonnet willows. Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25.

Take Notice.

AT the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, the Subscriber qualified as executor to the last Will and Testament of Sebastian Staiert, deceased; all persons who owe the said estate are therefore requested to come forward immediately and make payment, and those having demands or claims against it, to present them within the time limited by law, or they will be barred a recovery.

JOSEPH AREY, *Executor.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1828.—90tf

Fayetteville Cotton Factory.

COTTON YARN made at the above Factory is offered to Country Merchants and others by the Bale at a price, less than it can be imported, by application to Mr. Hugh McLaurin, Mr. John M. Dobbin or the subscriber.

HY. A. DONALDSON.

August 5, 1828. 83-tf.

For Sale,

40 Pieces cotton Bagging,
30 coils bale Rope,
35 bags prime Coffee,
8 hhds. Molasses,
20 bbls. Sugar,
25 kegs cut Nails,
150 sides soal Leather,
200 lbs. Quicksilver,
3 tons Iron,
40 sets wagon Boxes,
3 hhds. N. E. Rum,
4 qr casks Malaga Wine,
10 bbls. peach Brandy,
15 do. apple ditto,
40 bbls. Whiskey,
1500 bushels alum Salt,
500 ditto Sound do.
1000 ditto Liverpool do.

Powder, Shot, Lead, Indigo, Madder, Salts, Salt Petre, Spice, Pepper and Ginger, by

WHITEHEAD & FULLER.

August 14. 84tf.

Norfolk Line.

LEAVES Fayetteville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings, and arrives at Norfolk every Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, by 5 P. M.

Leaves Norfolk every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, and arrives at Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, by 9 P. M.

Passengers leaving Fayetteville on Monday, reach Norfolk in time for the Baltimore and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats. Those leaving on Wednesday, reach Norfolk in time for the Philadelphia or Seaford Boat. And those leaving on Friday reach Norfolk in time for the Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats. The Line has been much improved, and the routes so altered as to afford sufficient time for sleep.

THE PROPRIETORS.

June 1828. 76tf.

Cheap Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs to announce the arrival of an entirely *NEW STOCK* of *French, Dutch, India, English, Irish, Scotch and American* GOODS, selected with particular care, and forming a most extensive and varied assortment of FASHIONABLE AND STAPLE ARTICLES, which are now offered for sale at extremely reduced prices, for cash or negotiable notes; Country Merchants and the public generally, are respectfully invited to examine the Goods:—AMONG WHICH ARE, VIZ.

Cloths and Cassimeres, extra and super blue, black, green and olive colours,
Ditto, fine and common, assorted,
Ladies' blue and scarlet pelisse cloths,
Sattinetts, super blue, steel-mixt, drab & Oxford gray,
Cassinetts, circassians, white jeans and drillings,
Tamlets and Scotch tartan plaids,
Green and scarlet moreens and rattinetts,
Russia sheeting and duck, brown linen and dowlass,
Irish linen, Scotch lawn and imitation do. Holland,
Marseilles quilts, 12-4 wide, and English do.
Towelling, table diaper & damask do. 4-4, 6 4 & 8 4,
Flannels, red, white, green and yellow, fine & common 8-4,
Ladies' white gauze do., very superior,
Bombazines, French and English super, black and drab,
Calicoes, a great variety, and some splendid new patterns,
Fancy ginghams and Bengal stripe do.
Furniture do. & dimity, caroline plaids & Ginghams,
Mosquito netts and oil cloths, shirtings & sheetings,
Tamboured, flounced and gingham robes, plain and figured crape dresses,
Plain, figured and striped Gros de Naples, a variety of shades and colours, very fashionable,
Barege, plain and stripe, black do. and hat crape,
White, green and pink florence, blk. and mixt silk camlet,
Sattin and nankeen levantine, crape lisse, white and green,
Blk. sarsenet and sinchews, bordered green do. for umbrella covering,
Soncham pongees, cornelian silks, and watered Gros de Naples,
Muslins, mull mull, Swiss and jaconet plain & figured,
Do. Book, plain, seeded and tamb'd, Scotch Mull do.
Cambrics, fine and common, cambric dimity and furniture, do.
Cambric, barege and fancy silk hdkfs. and shawls,
Flag and bandano do. and cotton shawls and hdkfs.
Barege, bayden, crape and merino scarfs and hdkfs.
Swiss and cashmere points and cravats, book muslin handkerchiefs,
Vigonia, valentia and cashmere long shawls, & gauze handkerchiefs,
Tippets, collerets, green and white veils, gauze do.
Black and white lace veils, edgings, gimps, cords and tapes,
Horseskin, beaver, woodstock, kid & dogskin gloves, black silk do.
Havanna hats, and misses straw do., Leghorn and Navarino bonnets, the latter a new and fashionable article,
Ladies' silk, cotton, and coloured worsted stockings,
Gentlemen's do. do. and half hose, mixt do. cotton and worsted braces,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's silk umbrellas, cotton ditto and parasols,
Feather and palm-leaf fans, artificial flowers and ribbons, a great variety.
Sewing silk and twist, gilt and common buttons, vest and coat silk do.
Rose and point blankets, negro cloths, oznaburgs, domestic checks and stripes,
An extensive assortment of women, men, and children's shoes, pumps, boots, and bootees, fine and common,
Calf and Morocco skins, soal and upper leather, wool hats,
Gentlemen's fine beaver and fur hats, youth's caps,
Cotton and wool cards, spelling books & stationary,
Cotton bagging, bale rope, and twine,
A general assortment of hardware, iron, steel, castings and crockery ware,
Gun powder and shot, teas, loaf and brown sugar,
100 bags coffee, old rum, and cogniac brandy, gin,
Teneriffe, and old Madeira wine, Monongahela old whiskey, porter in bottles, apple and peach brandy, old rye whiskey, fresh London mustard, raisins, almonds, and Madeira nuts, sweet oil, olives and anchovies, lime juice, and double refined lemon syrup, lemons, cheese, pickled salmon, and old Spanish segars, together with a variety of other articles too tedious to be enumerated.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Brick Tenement—Green Street.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 4, 1828. 87tf.

Take Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of *ROBIE & NELSON,* is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and make immediate payment to Sam'l F. Nelson, who is authorized to receive the same.

JOHN ROBIE,
SAM'L F. NELSON.

August 11, 1828.

Further Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he continues to manufacture at the Old Stand of Robie & Nelson, where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of *BOOTS & SHOES* of the best quality.

JOHN ROBIE.

N. B. Boots and Shoes made to measure at short notice.

August 10. 80tf.

I HAVE lately received from Philadelphia and New York, some *CHOICE LEATHER* for manufacturing, and will receive orders for *Boots and Shoes* made to measure and warranted of the best workmanship and neatest style.

I keep constantly on hand an extensive assortment of *SHOES,* of nearly every description, and will sell very low for cash, wholesale or retail.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Two doors East of Market Square.

July 31. 82tf.

Cash for Rags.

THE highest prices in cash will be paid for pounds clean Linen and Cotton Rags, in lots not less than 500lbs.

WILLIAMS & FIS[illegible]

August 28. 86tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, on or five weeks since, a dark mulatto boy named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Merville's Co. Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may be harbored some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Spring Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, that he has received his *Spring Supply,* consisting of a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part of them original package sales, and will be sold, either at wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves. His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Eastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentines
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread hair hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles do.
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded cambric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-de-te
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades & colours
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia do
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN McRAE

Fayetteville, May 4, 1828.

Printing

Neatly executed at this office.